come crowding in wherever they scent a chance of business. There is a waste of human brain-power not to be found in any other part of Europe, and yet only in the extremest need will the Jewish trader turn to a different occupation.

(4) PARTICIPATION OF THE JEWS IN VARIOUS BRANCHES OF TRADE

(a) *Europe*

The German occupational census of **1925** has supplied data concerning the distribution of the Jews among the various branches of commerce in Prussia.[1] Of 106,699 Jews gainfully employed in it there were engaged in —

	Total Number.	Per cent.
Ordinary commerce (wholesale and retail)	85,712	80-3
Publishing	1,415	1-3
Book trade and circulating libraries	655	0-6
Tobacco trade	1,902	1-8
Real estate	479	0-45
Banking and stockbroking	5,620	5-3
Agency, administration, consultation	8,367	7-8
Markets and fairs	49	0-05
Lending and auctioneering	210	0-2
Storage, forwarding, watching	494	0-5
Hawking aixd peddling	1,796	1-7
Total	106,699	100-00
Of these were women	23,696	22-2

The foreign Jews, who formed 18 per cent of all the Jews gainfully occupied, were most strongly represented in the

trade with eggs, rags-and-bones, shoes, and provisions;
moreover 648 were hawkers and pedlars *(i.e.* 36-1 per cent of the total number of Jews in this branch), and 523 were tobacco dealers (27'5 per cent). In the furniture and clothing trades they have been the pioneers of the instalment

[1] See Silbergleit, *op. cit.* p. 125.